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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
BOWMAN, AMY HUDSON	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1635	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
31 DAYS	02/05/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/564,369	NELSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Amy H. Bowman	1635	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 January 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-116* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *1-116* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

I. Claims 1, 2, and 4-7, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Hepatitis C virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

II. Claims 1, 2, 3 and 5-7, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically West Nile Virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

III. Claims 1, 2, 3 and 5-7, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Japanese encephalitis virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

IV. Claims 1, 2, 3 and 5-7, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically yellow fever virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

V. Claims 1, 2, 3 and 5-7, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Dengue fever virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

VI. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Hepatitis C virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

VII. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically West Nile Virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

VIII. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Japanese encephalitis

virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

IX. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically yellow fever virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

X. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Dengue fever virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

XI. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9-19, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Hepatitis C virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XII.Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9-19, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically West Nile Virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XIII.Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9-19, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Japanese encephalitis virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XIV.Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9-19, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically yellow fever virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XV.Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9-19, drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition, more specifically Dengue fever virus, comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XVI.Claims 20, 21, 23 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of hepatitis C virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and a src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

XVII.Claims 20, 21, 23 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of hepatitis C virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and a src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

XVIII.Claims 20, 21, 23 and 24-34, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of hepatitis C virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and a src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XIX.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of West Nile virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or

excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

XX.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of West Nile virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

XXI.Claims 20-22 and 24-34, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of West Nile virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XXII.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Japanese encephalitis virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

XXIII.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Japanese encephalitis virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

XXIV.Claims 20-22 and 24-34, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Japanese encephalitis virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XXV.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of yellow fever virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

XXVI.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of yellow fever virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

XXVII.Claims 20-22 and 24-34, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of yellow fever virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XXVIII.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Dengue fever virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

XXIX.Claims 20-22 and 24, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Dengue fever virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

XXX.Claims 20-22 and 24-34, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Dengue fever virus comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable

carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XXXI.Claims 35-37, 39-41 and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of a hepatitis C virus, comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXII.Claims 35-37, 39, 42 and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of a hepatitis C virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXIII.Claims 35-37, 39, 43 and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of a hepatitis C virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXIV.Claims 35-38, 40, 41, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of West Nile virus, comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXV.Claims 35-38, 40, 41, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of Japanese encephalitis virus, comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXVI.Claims 35-38, 40, 41, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of yellow fever virus, comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXVII. Claims 35-38, 40, 41, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of Dengue fever virus, comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXVIII. Claims 35-38, 42, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of West Nile virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XXXIX. Claims 35-38, 42, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of Japanese encephalitis virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits c- yes kinase.

XL. Claims 35-38, 42, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of Yellow fever virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XLI. Claims 35-38, 42, and 44-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of Dengue fever virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XLII. Claims 35-38, and 43-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of West Nile virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XLIII. Claims 35-38, and 43-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of Japanese encephalitis virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XLIV. Claims 35-38, and 43-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of yellow fever virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XLV. Claims 35-38, and 43-46, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of Dengue fever virus, comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits c-yes kinase.

XLVI.Claims 47-50, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an inhibitor of c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is an antisense oligonucleotide.

XLVII.Claims 47, 48 and 51, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an inhibitor of c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a siRNA.

XLVIII.Claims 47, 48 and 52-62, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an inhibitor of c-yes kinase, wherein the inhibitor is a small molecule inhibitor.

XLIX.Claims 63 and 64, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of HIV comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and an src family kinase inhibitor, more specifically an antisense oligonucleotide.

L. Claims 63 and 64, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of HIV comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and a c-yes kinase inhibitor, more specifically a siRNA.

LI. Claims 63-74, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of HIV comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient and a c-yes kinase inhibitor, more specifically a small molecule inhibitor.

LII.Claims 75-78 and 80-84, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting the cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits c-yes kinase.

LIII.Claims 75, 76, and 79-84, drawn to a method for identification of an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting the cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits c-yes kinase.

LIV.Claims 85, 86, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1.

LV.Claims 85, 86, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2.

LVI.Claims 85, 87, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3.

LVII.Claims 85, 87, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4.

LVIII.Claims 85, 87, 90 and 91 drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5.

LIX.Claims 85, 88, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6.

LX.Claims 85, 88, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7.

LXI.Claims 85, 89, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8.

LXII.Claims 85, 89, 90 and 91, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9.

LXIII.Claims 85, 86, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1.

LXIV.Claims 85, 86, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2.

LXV.Claims 85, 87, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3.

LXVI.Claims 85, 87, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4.

LXVII.Claims 85, 87, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5.

LXVIII.Claims 85, 88, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6.

LXIX.Claims 85, 88, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7.

LXX.Claims 85, 89, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8.

LXXI.Claims 85, 89, and 92, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering an siRNA inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9.

LXXII.Claims 85, 86, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1.

LXXIII.Claims 85, 86, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2.

LXXIV.Claims 85, 87, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3.

LXXV.Claims 85, 87, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4.

LXXVI.Claims 85, 87, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5.

LXXVII.Claims 85, 88, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6.

LXXVIII.Claims 85, 88, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7.

LXXIX.Claims 85, 89, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8.

LXXX.Claims 85, 89, and 93, drawn to a method for the treatment of HIV comprising administering a small molecule inhibitor of a specific gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9.

LXXXI.Claims 94, 95, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXII.Claims 94, 95, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXIII.Claims 94, 96, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXIV.Claims 94, 96, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXV.Claims 94, 96, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXVI.Claims 94, 97, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXVII.Claims 94, 97, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXVIII.Claims 94, 98, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

LXXXIX.Claims 94, 98, 99 and 100, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9, wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

XC.Claims 94, 95, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCI.Claims 94, 95, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCII.Claims 94, 96, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCIII.Claims 94, 96, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCIV.Claims 94, 96, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCV.Claims 94, 97, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCVI.Claims 94, 97, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCVII.Claims 94, 98, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCVIII.Claims 94, 98, and 101, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9, wherein the agent is a siRNA.

XCIX.Claims 94, 95, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

C. Claims 94, 95, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CI. Claims 94, 96, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CII.Claims 94, 96, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CIII.Claims 94, 96, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CIV.Claims 94, 97, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CV.Claims 94, 97, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CVI.Claims 94, 98, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CVII.Claims 94, 98, and 102, drawn to a method for identification of an agent comprising contacting infected cells with an agent that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9, wherein the agent is a small molecule inhibitor.

CVIII.Claims 103, 104, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1.

CIX.Claims 103, 104, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2.

CX.Claims 103, 105, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3.

CXI.Claims 103, 105, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4.

CXII.Claims 103, 105, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5.

CXIII.Claims 103, 106, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6.

CXIV.Claims 103, 106, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7.

CXV.Claims 103, 107, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8.

CXVI.Claims 103, 107, 108, 109, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9.

CXVII.Claims 103, 104, 110 and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1.

CXVIII.Claims 103, 104, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2.

CXIX.Claims 103, 105, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3.

CXX.Claims 103, 105, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4.

CXXI.Claims 103, 105, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5.

CXXII.Claims 103, 106, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6.

CXXIII.Claims 103, 106, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7.

CXXIV.Claims 103, 107, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8.

CXXV.Claims 103, 107, 110, and 112-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a siRNA that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9.

CXXVI.Claims 103, 104, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1.

CXXVII.Claims 103, 104, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2.

CXXVIII.Claims 103, 105, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3.

CXXIX.Claims 103, 105, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4.

CXXX.Claims 103, 105, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5.

CXXXI.Claims 103, 106, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6.

CXXXII.Claims 103, 106, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 7.

CXXXIII.Claims 103, 107, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 8.

CXXXIV.Claims 103, 107, and 111-116, drawn to a method of identifying an agent for the treatment of HIV comprising contacting infected cells with a small molecule inhibitor that inhibits a gene sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 9.

The inventions do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical

features for the following reasons: The special technical feature of is drawn to a method for the treatment of a Flaviviridae virus infection or related condition comprising administering an inhibitor of a src family kinase. Not only are the various viruses considered separate and distinct inventions due to separate etiological considerations, but each of the types of inhibitory compounds are considered separate inventions as well. Antisense oligonucleotides, siRNAs, and small molecule inhibitors each are structurally and functionally unique, sharing no common structural core. Furthermore, each of the inhibitory molecules acts through a different mechanism. Furthermore, the claims are directed to separate and distinct target sequences, each comprising a unique invention. Although each of the sequences comprise nucleotides, it is the specific sequence of such nucleotides that defines the activity of each of the respective inhibitory molecules.

Additionally, according to the guidelines in Section (f)(i)(a) of Annex B of the PCT Administrative Instructions, the special technical feature as defined by PCT Rule 13.2 shall be considered to be met when all the alternatives of a Markush-group are of similar nature. For chemical alternatives, such as the claimed sequences, the Markush group shall be regarded as being of similar nature when

(A) all alternatives have a common property or activity and

(B)(1) a common structure is present, i.e., a significant structure is shared by all of the alternatives or

(B)(2) in cases where the common structure cannot be the unifying criteria, all alternatives belong to an art-recognized class of compounds in the art to which the invention pertains.

The instant sequences are considered to be each separate inventions for the following reasons:

The sequences and structures do not meet the criteria of (A), common property or activity or (B)(2), art recognized class of compounds. The sequences and structures each behave in a different way in the context of the claimed invention. Each member of the class cannot be substituted, one for the other, with the expectation that the same intended result would be achieved.

Further, the sequences do not meet the criteria of (B)(1), as they do not share, one with another, a common core structure. Accordingly, unity of invention between the sequences is lacking and each sequence claimed is considered to constitute a special technical feature.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amy H. Bowman whose telephone number is (571) 272-0755.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Schultz can be reached on (571) 272-0763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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